

CUBAN FACTIONS WELCOME AMERICAN INTERVENTION

Promise of Temporary Occupation
Received With Enthusiasm.

TAFT PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR

Insurgents Agree to Disarm—Cuban
Flag to Stay Up—Political Prison-
ers Released—Gen. Funston
Commands United States Forces.

Havana, Cuba.—With far less ostentation than accompanies the accession of a new municipal administration, the Government of Cuba was formally taken over by William H. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States, who, in a proclamation, couched in a kindly and diplomatic tone, indicative of the policy he would pursue, declared himself Provisional Governor of the island.

Mr. Taft's announcement of the intentions of the United States is regarded as a masterpiece. It declared that as the Cuban Congress had failed to elect a successor to President Palma, whose decision to resign was irrevocable, the country was without a government and that the United States would provisionally take charge of its affairs until its people could form constitutionally another republic. Without accusation, threat or reproach, in a few brief words he stated the necessity for the assumption of control, a determination to es-

A feeling of relief is everywhere manifested over what is regarded as the end of the strife in Cuba. The Cuban Government officials and politicians were not much in evidence, but even among those expressions of satisfaction were not uncommon over the fact that a reliable Government had control of the island's affairs. Everybody seems inclined to agree that the future is much brighter than it would have been under other conditions. Implicit confidence is expressed in the good faith of the United States, and while no one is willing to predict the duration of the American occupation, the Cubans as a rule are hopeful that the sovereignty of the republic will eventually be restored to them.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Force of 5652 Men Started For Cuba
at Once.

Washington, D.C.—The President, acting on the request of Secretary Taft, ordered the troops, 5652 in number, which had received "preparatory orders," to sail for Cuba.

The necessary orders were immediately telegraphed to commanding officers of organizations and to staff officers. Special trains were in readiness at nearly every point and these started as soon as the troops got aboard. The troops were taken by rail to Newport News, Va., the point of embarkation. The transport Sumner will carry the first organization.

With the troops which are to go forward and the marines and blue-jackets already in Cuba, the United States force will somewhat exceed 16,000 men, and it is hoped that this number will prove sufficient to garrison the island. Already there are 4000 sailors and 2000 marines in Cuban waters.

General Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the army, authorized the an-

with food for three months. After that the commissary officers in Cuba will provide their own food under the direction of the commanding officers in the field.

General Sharp also made arrangements for the immediate shipment to Newport News of 15,000 emergency rations. These came from Kansas City, where they are manufactured. An emergency ration is in a sealed can, weighs but twenty ounces and has enough condensed food in it for three meals. These rations are used only in cases of great necessity and will be given to the men who go out on long hikes which might take them away from the base of supplies.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department, of which Brigadier-General Crozier is the head, has a sufficient supply of ammunition within easy reach to meet all possible demands.

The transportation of troops to various parts of the island for garrison duty will present no serious difficulty, for modern railroad lines now connect Havana with Santiago and with Pinar del Rio. The old highways of the Spanish regime, little better than trails in many parts of the island, have been replaced by macadamized roads between the chief cities, which will permit of rapid movements by cavalry patrols. The second occupation of Cuba begins in an orderly manner, without haste or waste, and the reins of authority laid down at the evacuation in 1902 will be taken up as if there had been no interval of experimenting with civil government.

PRESIDENT'S HURRIED RETURN.

Spends Almost Entire Day Over Dis-
patches From Havana.

Oyster Bay, L.I.—President Roosevelt, who had been absent witnessing target practice of the fleet, returned to Oyster Bay on the Mayflower at 10.30 a. m., ahead of the time he was scheduled to arrive. It is understood that the Cuban situation influenced the President to hasten his return. Assistant Secretary Latta went at once to Sagamore Hill with lengthy cables from Havana.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with Ethel, Archie and Quentin, left Sagamore Hill for Washington at 9 o'clock a. m., arriving at the White House at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

The President had met his neighbors on several occasions during the summer and it was his wish that no special notice be taken of his departure. The station was roped off and the official good-bye for the village was said by a committee of citizens.

The Foreign Offices of Great Britain, Germany and France approve the decision of the United States to take charge of the Cuban Government until order is restored.

Conditions Which Forced Intervention

When the United States, in January, 1899, assumed control of the affairs of the island of Cuba it was bound by a specific pledge, made by Congress, as follows:

"That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intent to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

When, in conformity with the above pledge, the Government was transferred to the people of Cuba, May 20, 1902, the following right was reserved by Article III. of the Platt amendment:

"That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba."

For the reason that the island has fallen into a state clearly within the duty of this country to play once more the part of the friend and protector of Cuba. The established Government has confessed its inability to maintain peace and order and afford due protection to life and property. President Palma's appeals to Washington for American aid have been insistent. A state of anarchy existed and the conditions grew worse and more hopeless day by day. The President replied to Palma's appeals and the complaints and protests of property owners by sending Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon as investigators, advisers and pacificators. The Cuban leaders failed to agree and refused to compromise.

The step taken by the American peace commissioners was the only course possible. Further delay was impossible. A dark cloud of ruin overhung the great productive industries, on which the very life of the island and the people depends. Nearly twenty thousand men in arms were living by the seizure of cattle, hogs and poultry belonging to the large planters and the small farmers. Thousands of working oxen had been slaughtered already. Thousands of peasants, who by patient toil had restored their little farms, wrecked by the last revolution, were once again destitute. With a complete realization of the seriousness of the step and a clear appreciation of the disastrous results of further delay Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon, with the full approval of President Roosevelt, pronounced the verdict. There is every reason to believe that ninety per cent. of the people of Cuba heartily indorse and approve intervention.

MINISTER QUESADA RESIGNS.

Envoy at Washington Was the First
Appointed by Palma.

Washington, D.C.—Don Gonzalo de Quesada, the Minister of Cuba here, has tendered his resignation to the Provisional Government of Cuba. It is stated that Senor Quesada has not taken this step as an act of resentment or as evidence of any ill-feeling toward President Roosevelt or the American Administration.

GOV. TAFT ROYALLY RECEIVED

"Long Live the Republic of Cuba" is
Closing Utterance of New Provisional
Governor Upon Occasion of
His Formal Assumption of Office
in Speech Nominally Addressed to
University of Havana.

Havana, By Cable.—The presence of the Secretary of War of the United States in Havana and his assumption of the government of Cuba was unreservedly and enthusiastically approved by the highest intellectual, social and business elements of the capital. The scene was enacted in the auditorium of the University and the audience, in addition to 75 students, who, according to the custom here, graduate at the beginning instead of the close of the college year, consisted of 700 persons, divided equally between men and women.

The welcome accorded to Governor Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon was unexpectedly vigorous and spontaneous. It began from the moment of their arrival and increased as the Governor uttered sentiments regarding the American occupation, which found an answering response in the hearts of all present. Messrs. Taft and Bacon were deeply impressed and encouraged by the evidence that the provisional government will receive the best aid of the leading Cubans.

In his address to the graduates Governor Taft spoke in the most felicitous manner of the occasion. Among other things he said:

United States Disinterested.

"It is saddening to me to be called to Cuba and still sadder to President Roosevelt, who is so identified with her liberation that we are here at the time of a stumble in Cuba's progress toward popular government, but it has given us an opportunity to assure you in the name of the President and the American people that we are here only to help you. With our arm under your arm we are lifting you up again on the path of that wonderful progress you have traveled. We shall, I am confident, be able to point with pride to the fact that the United States is not an exploiting nation but that she has such deep sympathy with the progress of popular government as to be willing to expend her blood and treasure in making the spread of such government in the world successful."

White House Tenanted Again.

Washington, Special.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and three of the children, Miss Ethel and Archie and Quentin, returned to Washington at 4.20 o'clock Monday afternoon from their summer home at Oyster Bay, L. I., where they have spent the past three months. The President looked the picture of health as he stepped from the train and cordially greeted a number of acquaintances who were awaiting his arrival. He and Mrs. Roosevelt entered their carriage and were driven to the White House. The President and his party occupied a special car which had been attached to the regular Pennsylvania Railroad train from New York. In addition to his family those with him included the wife of Secretary Loeb and his infant child, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, of New York, intimate friends of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and who are to be guests at the White House, and M. C. Latta, the assistant secretary to the President and several of the White House clerical staff.

Ground to Death in Sugar Cane Mill.

Greenville, S. C., Special.—A little daughter of Mr. P. E. Reid, living at Ebenezer this county, met a tragic death by being crushed in a sugar cane mill. The child was playing around the mill when she was caught by the beam and before the mill could be stopped, she was horribly crushed. She died in a few minutes.

Federal Authorities Hold Georgia Negro.

Newport News, Va., Special.—United States Commissioner A. C. Garrett held for the Federal grand jury Fred Bucks, the prisoner who was brought up on the cruiser Columbia from Cuba. Bucks stabbed A. G. Guantana last May. Since that time he has been confined on board the monitor Amphitrite. The prisoner and three witnesses, two West Indian negroes and a government laborer, were taken to Richmond by Deputy Marshal West. Bucks is a Georgia negro.

Preparations at Newport News for Handling Troops.

Newport News, Va., Special.—Preparations for handling troops going to Cuba are being completed here. The government has leased 20 acres of land on the river above the city as a site for the commissary depot and encampment. A contract has been let to Grant & Co., of lumber to be used in the construction of warehouses and corrals.

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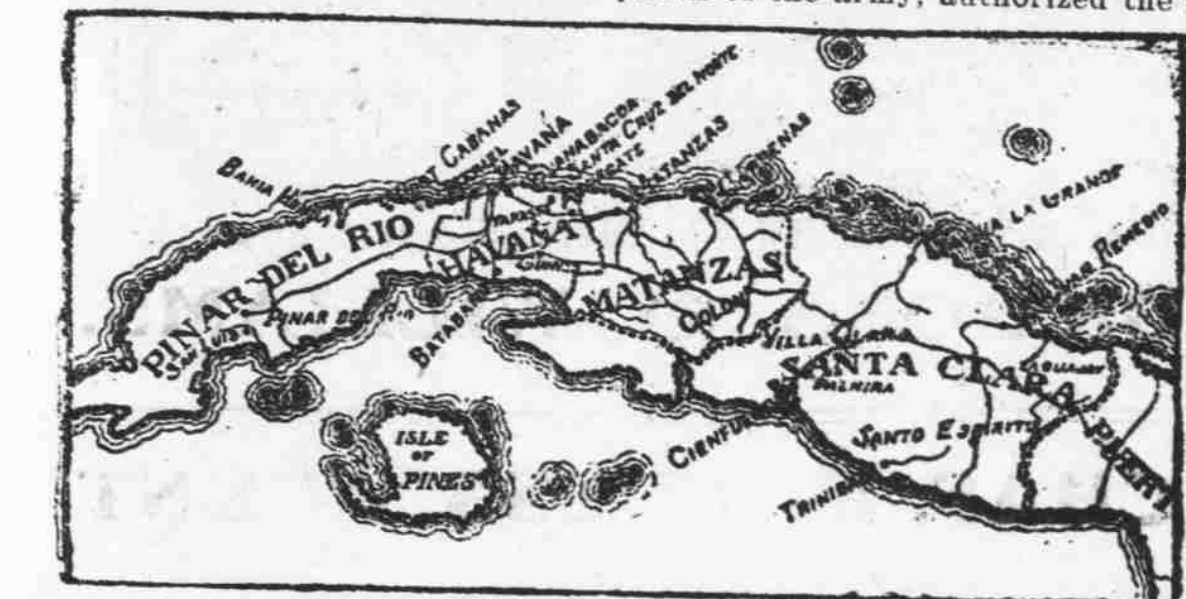
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ISLAND OF CUBA, OVER WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSUMED TEMPORARY CONTROL.

establish peace, and the intention of continuing the country's constitutional course with its own citizens up to and after the new elections, which shall determine the future permanent native government of the island. No one was menaced; all were reassured. The favorable reception of the proclamation was universal and pronounced.

No troops were landed. The Cuban flag remains flying in its accustomed place, its courts are unchanged and there is no disturbance of the usual order of things. It had been planned to land 3000 marines and jackies from the fleet in the harbor as soon as it was learned that the Cuban Congress would not meet to elect a successor to President Palma. These were to be camped in various open places in the city for its protection. But this plan was abandoned.

At President Palma's request thirty marines were sent from the Newark to guard the Treasury, and this is all the force that has been landed. The sight of a large body of foreign troops occupying their city was thus saved the Cubans, and they appreciated the fact and remained perfectly orderly. The feelings of some were ready to be hurt, but the sight of their own flags all day and the absence of a uniformed invader under the circumstances made them happy.

The liberation of sixty odd political prisoners added to the general satisfaction over the peaceful ending of an intolerable situation. In the change not the slightest friction occurred anywhere, and if in the hearts of a few politicians who brought on the downfall of the first republic there is soreness, the great mass of the people feel only joy at the prospect of a second more completely safeguarded by their powerful friend on the north.

The commission to superintend the laying down of arms by the rebels will visit all the rebel camps throughout the island. It will also disarm the volunteer forces of the Government, leaving the Cuban forces as they existed prior to the rebellion. The commission will be accompanied by a disbursing officer who will pay the expenses of the return home of the rebels and thus avoid any dissatisfaction.

Governor Taft received many prominent Cubans, including the Mayor and municipal officers and sugar growers and cattle breeders of Camaguey. The latter complained to him that anarchy was rampant in the Province of Puerto Principe, that many of their cattle and horses had been stolen, and that some women had been assaulted. Captain McCoy assured them that American soldiers would be there within a week.

General Funston conferred with Mr. Taft regarding the location of the camps for the first division of the American troops to be landed here. General Funston will command all the troops in Cuba, but if they exceed the dimensions of a brigade an officer of higher rank will be sent from the United States. It is practically certain, however, that no such contingency will arise, as it is apparent that the maintenance of the Provisional Government will not require a large number of troops.

Burning Car's Fusillade.

A carload of army ammunition, en route to Newport News and attached to a Union Pacific train, caught fire from engine sparks and was cut out of the train at Papillion, Neb. For two hours the citizens stuck to their cellars while bullets from the exploding cartridges flew in all directions.

San Francisco Relief Reduced.

The San Francisco Relief Corporation has reduced its running expenses for the camps \$63,069 for October.

Condemn Senator Bailey.

A mass meeting of Democrats at Quitman, Texas, has expressed its disapproval of Senator Bailey's course in acting as counsel for a Standard Oil concern.

Newsboy For Harvard.

Meyer Hillier, a Boston newsboy, was named by President Elliot to be the first holder of the scholarship in Harvard University founded by the Boston Newsboy Union.